RANK VILLANY UNMASKED.

COUNTY.

ARRAIGNS ITS OWN PARTY-A FEARLESS

AND SCATHING CONDEMNATION. (From The Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 30.)

There are several thousand illegal votes registered. The location of them is indicated wherever there is an abnormal increase of the registration of 1803 over that of other years here. In the Old World any assault on the person of the monarch or on any member of his family, whether it result fatally or not, is punishable by death. In this Republic the people are the government, suffrage is the king, the ballot is every free man's scepter and the voted will of the majority is the supreme law. Fraudulent registration signifies fraudulent suf-Fraudulent suffrage is an attack on the only vereign or king which Americans acknowledge. It would not be overpunished if it was punished with death. "The Eagle" would be entirely willing a have the law condemn to death those who reg-

ister illegally and vote illegally, and those who get them to do so, "The Eagle" would be entirely willing to have this law carried out to the letter. Murder is the slaughter only of an individual, Fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting involve the murier of the Government. Murderers of individuals are certainly not more criminal than murderers of the Government The Democratic party is in power here. All the judiciary belong to that party. The District-Attorney and his assistants are Democrats, On officials

rests the execution of the laws. Among the laws whose execution rests on them are the Election laws. Those laws provide for a truthful registration, a truthful vote and a truthful count. The LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION HOLD A violation of those laws or the omission to enforce them is the highest kind of moral treason and should be regarded as the highest form of legal should be resaid the greatest possible perfidy to democracy, which means government by the people, and the highest possible danger, peril and disgrace to the city, the Nation and the State. DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

On the Democratic machine here rests the suspicion of permitting, if not of procuring, this fraudulent registration. This suspicion is due to the refusal of Democratic justices and, it is said, of the Democratic prosecutors, to issue warrants for the rrest of persons charged with or suspected of fraudulent registration, with the intention of fraudulent voting. The complaints have been made representatives of the opposition who are men of substance, seriousness, responsibility and legal knowledge. They have been refused warrants which would deprive no man of his vote who is entitled to cast it, but which would subject to examination the right of justly suspected parties vote and which would prevent many unlawfully registered persons from trying to commit the crime of fraudulent voting. The justices have taken their attitude, by refusing to move until and unless the District-Attorney's office has done so.

This is a travesty on justice. This is an outrage on right. This is a blot on the Democratic party. This is a defiance of public sentiment. This is an insult and an injury to every honest citizen. Of course, there is redress. The higher courts have been appealed to. These higher courts have not yet been machined into obedience to lawlessness or into disregard of the claims of decency, equity and public security. The appeal to them, we believe, will not be in vain. The argument which the necessity of an appeal to them furnishes for the preservation of the judiciary from machine influence can be let unfold itself upon the minds

A REWARD OFFERED-WILL THE DEMOCRATIC

to-day for evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of fraudulent voters, and the offer is printed in this paper. It will be a shame if this offer is not supplemented in good faith by hands. Two of the four men on it belong to them by appointment and affinity. At least one more, Jacob Worth, belongs to them just as absolutely for other causes. The three are a majority of the of the election officials in each voting district the active procurement or the connivance of election district officers under the control of the board, which is under the control of the Democratic

At the basis of this fraudulent registration must be the kind of naturalization which has been going on here. "The Eagle" has been told that Italians have been naturalized directly from off shipboard here. This is an exaggeration. Some of them appear to have been on shore at least two or three days. The illustration, however, shows the rawness, illiteracy and rottenness of the stuff inected by legal machinery into the body politic. Much of it is stuff that can neither read, nor write nor speak the English language, which knows nothof our country, its laws or constitution, and ten, without knowing the value or significance of the oath itself, let alone of the trust which it implies. The shame and danger of this are manifest The ability of the people to cope with it is not so plain. In trying to cope with it they should certainly find the officers of the law with them. and not against them. So far, however, the con-

ASTOUNDING VILLANY AT GRAVESEND.

Look at the situation down at Gravesend, commonly called Coney Island. In summer it is populous. In chill autumn or winter the numbers there are few. The census credits Gravesend with a population of 5.418. Supposing each sex should be equally represented, that would mean 4.299 males and 4.299 females, children, aliens, disare, however, registered in Gravesend 6.218 persons claiming to be voters, or 2.009 more persons than there are males in the town. This is simply villany, The boast is that it will be successful villany, and that it will be sustained all the way from Dis-P. Flower, on the ground that they have a political This may do them an injustice, but the injustice is

"The Eagle" warns officials, high or low, agains

aroused. Whether they elect Boody or whether go in by fair election and by a fair count, and not can well be abandoned, for it will not be submitted to. The law here preserves the ballots and the poll lists intact for a year after election. A in any affected district in the courts under oath no candidate defeated by fraud will submit to the result. Neither will his party. They say, "It will be worth a man's life to go down to Gravesend, to numbers of those who vote there, for the purpose actually cast." Report has it that the habit there is to put in nearly as many machine ballots as are names on the criminal registration list, irrespective of whether they are cast by persons or not, and to declare the result of the stuffing and not of the voting. Well, if it is worth a man's should be willing to pay the price of their lives, if necessary, and to go down there and stop it. If the murder of people desirous of honest elections be there added to the murder of government by fraudulent suffrage and fraudulent counting, let the criminals add to their crime and lay on the law

DEMOCRATIC ROTTENNESS. SUICIDE OF A MINE OWNER.

HE KILLS HIMSELF IN THE PRESENCE OF GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM PRESIDENT OF HIS WIFE.

DESPONDENT OVER HIS DEFEAT

IN A LAW SUIT.

Samuel C. Cook ended his life at the Hotel St. HUGE REGISTRATION FRAUDS IN KINGS George, in Brooklyn, last evening, by shooting himself in the right ear in his apartments. The act was committed in the presence of his wife. Mrs. Margaret Cook. He was a wealthy mine owner, and had been engaged in an important THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL THERE owner, and had been engaged in an important to do with the affairs of this company hereday. He was forty years old, and had been mar- after. The company secured its charter in ried four years. During this period his home had been at the Hotel St. George. He and his wife occupied a suite of rooms on the seventh floor. Some time ago he asked David Barnett, a Brooklyn lawyer, to take charge of a lawsuit for him, but Mr. Barnett declined to take the case. Frederic A. Ward also refused it. Finally Horace E. Dem-

ing, of New York, took the case. Mr. Cook had been depressed over the outcome of it for several days, and had threatened to kill elf. He purchased a pistol a few days ago, When he learned yesterday of the defeat he had When he learned yesterday of the defeat he had suffered in the New-York courts he was more depressed than ever. He played a game of billiards late in the afternoon and then went to dinner with his wife. After the meal they went to their rooms and Mr. Cook said: "This is a day for victory or defeat, and I have met defeat." His wife tried to cheer him up, but he said: "I'll kill myself," and without further warning he fired his revolver twice, one builet entered the colling, but the other penetrated his brain and proved fatal.

fatal.

Dr. Henry, of No. 56 Clark-st., near the notel, was quickly summoned, but he could do nothing. Mr. Cook died in about twenty minutes. He is soid to have twiced extensive zinc mines at Jodin. Mo., and was regarded as worth nearly a million of dollars a few years ago. His mother. Mrs. Margaret Cook, lived at the Hotel St. George with him and his wife. Both the mether and the wife were so greatly shocked by the suicide that they were unable to give any detailed account of Mr. Cook's career.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

CONFERENCE.

TO EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH-THE SOVEREIGN UNWILLING TO

PART WITH TAAFFE. Vienna, Oct. 30.-Emperor Francis Joseph today accepted the resignation of the members of the Austrian Cabinet. Prince von Windischgraetz, Court Chamberlain and member of the Privy Council. is in communication with Count Carl Hohen- ests in the company to three trustees. This wart zu Gerlachstein on the subject of a coalition

Herr von Plener, leader of the German Liberals; Baron Jaworski, leader of the Poles, and Co Baron Jaworski, leader of the Poles, and Count Hohenwart, leader of the Enservatives, after having been received individually by the Emperor, held a conference late this afternoon to decide upon the course of their allied parties, and drew up a programme which was laid before the Emperor to-night. The German Liberals are willing to accept Prince Windischgraetz or Count Hohenwart as Count Taaffe's successor. The Emperor is loath to part from Taaffe, and still confers with him.

the preservation of the judiciary from machine influence can be let unfold itself upon the minds of voters, in passing.

A REWARD OFFERED-WILL THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE CO-OPERATE:

Machine of a movement for an its height, and it is not known whether he was at its height, and it is not known whether he was at its height. And it is not known whether he was at its height was the findia amount of damages which the courts might assess.

It is said how that there are no less than fighting with the fallow course.

Was hellila, who was killed gesterday during the course might assess.

It is said how that there are no less than fighting with the fallow course.

Was hellila, who was killed gesterday during the course might assess.

It is said how that there are no less than damages for which railroad company he will asses.

Other cranks were know

London, Oct. 30.-The action brought by George W. Appleton, manager of a London lecture bureau, w. Appleton, manager of a London lecture state and against Henry M. Stanley, to recover commissions on the money received by Mr. Stanley for lectures on Africa, delivered by him in the United States, has been settled out of court. The terms of settlement have not been disclosed.

SWISS SOCIALISTS BADLY DEFEATED. Berne, Oct. 30.-Yesterday's elections for 147 members of the National Council resulted in a crushing defeat for the Socialists. Only one of the candidates of that party was elected.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRID ASSAULTED. Madrid, Oct. 30.-While the Civil Governor of yesterday in the Puerta del Sol, the principal promenade of the city, he was set upon by a gang of ruffians and severely beaten. The servant attempted to defend his master, whereupon the fellows gave him a bad drubbing. The Governor and his servant succeeded in getting into the Ministry of the Interior and their assailants thereupon dispersed.

HAD FORMED THE MIDDLESBOROUGH CO. London, Oct. 30 .- N. J. Barron, a merchant of London, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Eastbourne on Saturday. He had speculated in land in America and had formed the Barron syndicate and the Middlesborough Town Lands Company.

M. CARNOT MAY STAND FOR RE-ELECTION. Paris, Oct. 36.-It is reported that President Carnot has finally decided to become a candidate for re-election.

INCREASING THE RUSSIAN ARMY. London, Oct. 30 .- A dispatch to "The Standard" from St. Petersburg says that a ukane has been issued ordering the formation of fifteen new reserve brigades. The formation of these brigades will be equivalent to an immediate increase of the army to a war footing by the addition of 150,000 men. It is a noteworthy fact that the "Official Journal" does not publish the ukase.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT DEAD. Montreal, Oct. 36.-Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier of Canada, died at 9 o'clock to-night. His end was

HE BLEW UP HIS STORE.

A FLUSHING SPORTING GOODS DEALER FIRES AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT WITH STARTLING

EFFECT-SEVERAL PEOPLE SCORCHED. The store of Charles S. West, in Main-st., Flushing, L. I., was totally destroyed last night, by an

explosion of powder. The store is used for the sale of sporting goods and is one of the largest

into the store at 6 o'clock to buy a rifle. West was behind the counter, showing the weapon to the boys. He began esting it to show its good qualities. West did not know the gun was loaded nd as he pulled the trigger there was a report. followed by a tremendous explosion, which blew out the entire front of his store. He had fired the shot into a can of powder. The explosion shook the shot into a can of powder. The explosion shook the entire viliage and was heard for miles around. West was severely burned about the head and body, and William Englehardt, Joseph Bailey, Eugene Wright and the two Ferris boys were also hadly burned. The explosion set the building on fire, and when Wright ran into the street he remembered his two-year-old daughter was in the building. He dashed through the flames to the rear of the store, and found the child there uninqued. He picked her up, and ran through the burning building to the street, without either of them being scorched.

THE AMERI AN CASUALTY COMPANY.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE'S" STARTLING EX. THE MAN, A REPUTED MILLIONAIRE, WAS BEECHER, SCHENCK & CO. TRANSFER THEIR IN-TERESTS IN THE CONCERN TO TRUSTEES-

BAD MANAGEMENT SAID TO HAVE NEARLY WRECKED THE COMPANY.

The American Casualty Insurance Company has barely escaped dissolution owing to the methods of its managers, Beecher, Schenck & Co., who will probably have little or nothing Maryland, and fought for a long time to be allowed to do business in this State. Owing, however, to the peculiarity of its charter, Robert A. Maxwell, who was the Superintendent of Insurance up to the spring of 1892, refused to allow this company to come into the State. After Mr. Maxwell had been succeeded by James T. Pierce and certain legislation had been secured, the company was allowed to come into New-York State and to do business here. company practically grew out of the old American Steam Holler Insurance Company, and the same men who were at the head of that company have been managing the American Casu-William Edward Midgley was the vicepresident of the American Steam Boller Insurance Company, and Vincent R. Schenck was the secretary of the company. Mr. Midgley was the president of the American Casualty Company until recently, and Schenck was the secretary, and it is said that he is also a member of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co. Charges have been brought against these two men regarding their connection with the Steam Boller appointed for this company.

Beecher, Schenck & Co., of which firm Henry B. Beecher is the head, appear as the managers of the American Casualty Company. are credited with being the original promoters of the concern, and about two years ago the business of the American Steam Boiler Company was practically transferred to it, and the policies then outstanding were re-insured in this company. Since then Beecher, Schenck & Co. have devoted most of their time to the business of the new concern. The result has been that a new president has been elected and a number of new directors chosen for the American Casualty Company, and Beecher, Schenck & Co. have turned over their interwas not done until after an investigation showed that something of the kind was neces Baron Chlumecky, president of the Lower House; sary. The agreement under which Beecher, Schenck & Co. operated the American Casualty Company turned over to the firm as managers 25 per cent of the amount of the premiums

> ACCOUNTS SAID TO BE OVERDRAWN. It has been rumored in insurance circles for

some time that the company had overdrawn its account to the amount of something like \$250,-ANOTHER SHARP FIGHT AT MELILLA.

THE SPANISH MAINTAIN THEIR POSITION—A BOURDON PRINCE MISSING—EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MENT IN MADRID.

Madrid, Oct. 36.—A dispatch from Mellila says that the Rifflans late yesterday resumed their attack on the Spaniards. The fighting was desperate on both sides, but the Spaniards successfully maintained their position.

Among the members of the staff of General Margallo, the compander of the Spanish troops at Mellila, who was killed yesterday during the

Trouble would come from this kind of business. The railroad companies which carried casualty insurance with this company were unfortunate in the number of accidents that occurred, and the American Casualty Company found itself loaded up with policies upon which several millions of dollars would have to be paid. To such an extent did those reports injure the standing of the company that on September 27 last Mr. Midgley, who was then the president of the company, sent out a private circular letter to the were coming in the management of its affairs, that a new president was to be elected at the next meeting of the directors, on September 29,

A NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

At that election of directors General Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, was elected president. General Slocum did not accept the office for some time. It was not until after he had made a thorough examination of the books and had satisfied himself that with a fair and square management the company would be a successful one that he would accept the presidency. Soon after he consented to take the presidency of the company the announcement was made in insurance circles that the interests of Beecher, Schenck & Co. had been transferred to three trustees. These trustees are John E. Searles, John H. Flagler and George P. Sheldon. It is understood that they are to apply the percentage of the business which would go to Beecher, Schenck & Co. to a settling of the accounts of this firm with the company. To add further to the strength of the company new directors were elected last Friday. They are Eugene G. Blackford, Julian D. Fairchild and Felix Campbell.

are Eugene G. Blackford, Julian D. Fairchia-and Felix Campbell.

Several of the stackholders at one time were considering the advisability of having the com-pany go into the hands of a receiver to protect it from the results of what they looked upon as bad management; but, under the new man-agement, it is believed that the company will

REPUBLICANS PLEASED WITH REPEAL.

GRATIFICATION AT THE STATE COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS.

The passage of the Repeal bill in the Senate and the exposure by "The Brooklyn Eagle" of the frauds in registration in Brooklyn divided the attention of Republicans at the Republican State Committee headquarters last night. Every mem that the long fight in Washington had ended, but what was of equal interest to them was the position of the Republicans in the Senate. The Repeal bill never would have passed had it not been for the firm stand of the Republican Senators. It was their determination to accept nothing but unconlitional repeal which resulted in the anally taken. This was the sentiment heard on all sides at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The exposures of "The Brooklyn Eagle" came in The exposures of the Brooklyn Eagle Cane to for a considerable amount of serious talk by Mr. Hackett, the chaffman of the Executive Com-mittee, and other members Various Brooklyn Republicans were sent for, and measures will be taken which may result in the arrest of a great many men who are suspected of having registered

many men, who are suspected of having regulaters fraudulently.

With the exception of this story from Brooklyn, the reports which were received yesterday from various parts of the State were good. Among the callers who brought encouraging news were James W. Wadsworth. Colonel George W. Robertsen, D. Wiley Travis and James Appar, of West-chester County; John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer County; D. F. Wilbur, of Otsego; Charles D. Cole, of Steuben, and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, Mr. Burleigh predicts the defeat of Maynard by a large majority.

Wareham, Mass., Oct. 30.-It is estimated that

MONEY DEMANDED FROM EDWIN GOULD.

A LUNATIC SEEKS WORK ON THE NEW STRUC-TURE-FOR REPLY TO A REFUSAL RE SENDS MATHES-HE INTRENCHES HIMSELF AND FIRES DESPERATELY AT THE POLICE-

> MEN-A FUSILLADE IN THE TWI LIGHT-NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE SHRIEKING MOB.

The murder of Mayor Carter Harrison in

Chicago by the crazy ex-policeman, Prendergast, has been followed in this city by sudden activity on the part of cranks of whose existence the public had been ignorant. Such sudden outbreaks by supposed harmless lunatics suggest either periodical epidemics of violence or show that cranks, like trains of gunpowder, wait only for an explosion to set them affame. A similar outbreak of violence and threatening was noticed soon after the explosion of a dynamite bomb by the lunatic Norcross in the office of Russell Sage, in this city. Yesterday afternoon a crank who might have been an imitator of Norcross or of Prendergast, if his crack-brained fancy had taken the turn for murder, went into the office of Edwin Goold, in the Western Union Building, before the Attorney-General to have receivers and calmly repeated his demand for \$5,000, mada few days ago. At the crank's second visit yesterday Mr. Gould had a detective on hand to arrest the crazy man, who had a list of wealthy men, including John Jacob Astor, Cornellus Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew, in

> better than a vagrant, so far as the police could find out, went into the new Postal Telegraph building at Broadway and Murray-st., demand-

his pocket.



ed work, and shot and dangerously wounded Frederick L. Mathes, the superintendent of

ing, apparently, by the war which the wellknown clergyman had been waging of late

THE CRANK DEMANDS WORK.

Thomas Bradley, a crazed homeless wanderer, yesterday afternoon sent a bullet into the body construction in the new Postal Telegraph building, Murray-st, and Broadway. Now Mr. Mathes lies at the verge of death in the Chambers Street Hospital. Bradley was, in the technical language of Police Hendquarters, "a Bowery lodger." It was about half-past 19 yesterday morning when the workmen crowding the ground floor of the new giant Postal Telegraph building saw a tall, famished, hollow-eyed creature, dressed like a scarcerow in needy circumstances, who slunk into the place and, after looking furtively around for a moment, swiftly moved over toward the northeast corner, and that the company had given up the railroad language of Police Headquarters, "a Bowery swiftly moved over toward the northeast corner, where was a huge pile of firebrick, rising to a height of seven feet. Mr. Mathes, who, as superintendent of construction, represents saw the shadowy figure crouching in the corner. He went up to it. Two words were all he used: "Get out!"

"My name's Bradley-I want work," muttered a voice, hoarse with hunger and cold.

"Get out," repeated Mr. Mathes, Icily. The visitor silently squatted down on the ground, with his back against a joist. "Get a policeman," said Mr. Mathes. But the nan on the ground got up quickly and walked to the Murray-st. door. Half way down the

floor he turned and faced Mr. Mathes. "Til go, but you'll see me again," he remarked

ment never entered the mind of any one until six hours later, when one of the workmen saw, and the main wall, the visitor of the morning Mr. Mathes was standing near by, and to him the workman called. At the sound of his voice the figure rose and faced the crowd, making anger as he stepped forward.

"You scoundrel, I warned you to keep away from this place!" he said, "How dared you come

There was a moment's silence; a cry startled the workmen; a deafening report, and Mr Mathes staggered back into the arms of Mason, his foreman, with a bullet in his abdomen. A second shot rang out, and, as if by one instinct f fear, the whole throng turned and ran, yell ng, out to Broadway and Murray-st. The throng, surging up and down Broadway, over the temporary wooden bridge outside the building, had heard the crack, crack, of the revolver and tumbled pell mell down the steps or over the railing into the roadway. But with the rush of white faces out of the building and the cry of murder came the reaction. In a moment the building was surrounded by a crowd that surged and fought and swore in the mad struggle for a sight of the slain and the slayer. The fury of fright possessed them, and as their eyes fell on Mr. Mathes, pale, bleeding and faint ing, in the arms of Mr Mason, they shricked for the life of the murderer.

Inside the place there remained but one man, Nicholas Rooney, a patrolman of the Third Precinct. With his eye steadily fixed on the pile of lumber, now almost hidden in the fast-falling light, he slowly advanced. He was

PLACED IN NEW HANDS. MAD CRANKS BREAK LOOSE, within six feet of his mark when there came bullet whizzed past his ear. In the same ONE SHOOTS WITH FATAL AIM. moment the giant torm the Broadway squad, drove through the crowd moment the giant form of Patrick Giblin, of and ran to his side. Behind Giblin were his comrades, James McCabe and William Mulrooney. Then came Roundsman Campbell, Detective Owen Gallagher, and Franklin Cornell and Joseph Gillespie, of the Second Precinct. All drew their revolvers.

> A FIERCE FIGHT IN THE FADING LIGHT. "We've got you covered," said Giblin, "come There was another report, and a bullet flew over the policeman's head. Muirooney fired at the wall in the hope of frightening the quarry. The head and hand behind the brick bobbed up, and another bullet just scraped the top of Mulrooney's helmet. There lay the fugitive, securely entrenched between the pile of bricks and the main wall dividing the Postal



THOMAS BRADLEY.

Telegraph from the unfinished Home Life Insurance building. The narrow space between the wall and the inner side of the pile made it next to impossible to appreach him. Giblin saw the situation at once and lifted his hand. All stopped as he stepped forward. For a moment he hesitated, as the yelling mob outside the doors, now held back by the reserves from the Church-st, police station, threatened for a moment to force their way through. Giblin whispered to Mulrooney, and the latter, almost hidden now by the darkness, crept forward on all fours toward the pile, while Giblin stood, revolver levelled and waiting for the first sight of the bobbing head.

Now Mulrooney had reached the pile and lightly vaulted on the top of the heap. Quick as he was, the crouching figure behind was quicker, for even as he bent over and peered into the cavity there came another flash and a bullet just grazed his cheek. Mulrooney ran back to Giblin's side and now there was another pause. The policemen could hear the rustling, clicking sound which told them that Bradley was reloading his revolver and might soon open fire again.

BULLETS HIT THIS MISCREANT. The men began to grow restless.

"Are we to stand still and be shot down like

cats, without a fight?" murmured one.
"Wait," said Giblin, "Fil pin him." And as he uttered the words an object that seemed to him like a human head rose stealthily an inch or two above the pile. "Bang! bang!" went Gablin's pistol, and as if in answer came a smothered cry of rage and pain. The bullets had gone home. The figure behind the bricks bobbed up again. Three shots flashed out in the darkness—two from the entrenchment and the third from Giblin. And the figure dropped back again with another cry. "Hit him again—he shoots quick." murmured the policeman. Giblin is a dead shot; he thought he had aimed straight at the head, and yet the man was still alive. What would be the next move? The next move was the most bewildering of all. One, two minutes passed. Then there was a wild roat; the figure leaped out into the open, and running straight at Giblin, sent three more shots at him; turned sharp to the door, darted forward, and fell with a crash to the him like a human head rose stealthily an inch

darted forward, and fell with a cra-

THE CROWD TRIES TO LYNCH HIM. As the crowd caught sight of the face, white and snarling and bloody, a howl burst in the air. A hundred hands were stretched forth to grab him; a hundred blows rained down on him; a rope whirled over his head. The rescuers closed in behind and around the

Instantly the doors were slammed in the faces of the battled mob.
Only when the captive lay panting on the floor did any one realize that Giblin's bullets had struck him twice in the right arm. Down his face poured blood from a scalp wound, inflicted by one of the crowd. What Giblin supposed to be the head was in reality a square brick, held up in front of his face as a shield against the policemen's shots.

The prisoner's involved account of himself very clearly indicates his condition.
"I am thirty-one years old," he said, "was born in Ireiand. I think I have been nine weeks in New-York, and nine years in the country. I served three years in the Trenton, until she was wrecked, and then for some time worked as a longshoreman at San Diego, Cal. When the Trenton was lost I had a claim against the Government for \$600, which went down with my kit, and got it. Johnny Lynch, of Hudson-ave., Brooklyn, took care of the money. Three hundred dollars he kept, and paid to the Grand Jury to indict me; a hundred dollars he paid in order to have me killed."

Here his mild blue eyes began to wander, and he clasped his light hair confusedly with his hand.
"I don't know where I got the revolver," he

hand.
"I don't know where I got the revolver," he whimpered, as he was lifted into the ambulance, "and I don't know why I shot the gentleman who spoke to me."

The revolver in question would turn a Mulberry Bend "Dago" green with envy. It is big and black, has six chambers and carries a .44-calibre bulle.

While policemen were trying to capture the razy assailant, Mr. Mathes walked to the Chambers Street Hospital with the aid of two of the employes. He knew that he was hurt dangerously, and he said so when the surgeons at the hospital began an examination of the

wound in his abdomen. The bullet had penetrated his body on the left side, and had entered the abdominal cavity. The surgeons saw at once that the operation of laparotomy would have to be performed to save Mr. Mather's life, and they sent for Professor Stimson, the chief of the surgical division, Mr. Mathes was made as comfortable as possible until the arrival of Dr. Stimson. He was fully conscious, and he gave his name and address to the hospital clerk.

gave his name and address to the hospital clerk.

When the prisoner Bradley was led into the hospital at 4:40 p. m., he was taken before Mr. Mathes for identification. At that time Mr. Mathes was weak and was suffering greatly from his wound. He looked at Bradley and said:

"That is the man who shot me."

The prisoner scowled and muttered something to himself as he was led away. Soon after 5 p. m. Dr. Stimson arrived at the hospital and Mr. Mathes was carried to the operating table. Half an hour later A. B. Chandler, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, inquired at the hospital if there was any hope for the recovery of Mr. Mathes. He was told that there was some hope, although Dr. Stimson had found that two intestines had been ruptured by the bullet. A man who had been injured in a similar manner was recovering in the hospital after an operation by Dr. Stimson, Mr. Chandler was informed. Mr.

THE SENATE VOTES REPEAL

SOUND FINANCE TRIUMPHANT.

ELEVEN MAJORITY RECORDED FOR THE

VOORHEES BILL END OF THE STRUGGLE OVER SILVER.

FORTY-THREE SENATORS VOTE FOR UNCONDL TIONAL REPEAL AND THIRTY-TWO AGAINST

> IT-A SESSION WHICH BEGAN IN EX-CITEMENT AND BITTERNESS ENDS IN GENERAL APATHY-THE .

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT IN TWAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 30 .- The long and tedious struggle in the Senate for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act came to an end at half-past 7 o'clock to-night, the Voorhees bill passing by a vote of forty-three to thirty-If Mr. Voorhees had planned a spirited and dramatic ending to the snail-paced legislative contest of the last three months, he was destined to be disappointed once more in his "play-to-the-gallery" strategy. He had said on Saturday afternoon, with ample time ahead of him, that the final vote would be deferred till to-day between 2 and 4 p. m., and in response to this hint one of the largest crowds seen at the Capitol since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration struggled from 11 o'clock on for admission into the rather narrow limits of Senate galleries. Up to 5 o'clock a succession of brief speeches full of heat and bitterness and at one time running to an extreme of personal invective, held

the unflagging attention of the dense crowds of

lookers-on, and whetted their interest to the

keenest pitch of expectation. The climax of a final vote alone was needed to round out completely one of the most stirring and absorbing sessions which the Senate has recently held. But an anti-climax came instead, when, after the year and nays had been demanded on the passage of the bill, the expectant onlookers saw Mr. Jones, of Nevada, take from his desk another instalment of his still-unfinished typewritten speech, and laying a couple of reams upon a pile of books, launch out upon another phase of his apparently interminable essay on monetary science. The one sentatives who had come across from their end of the Capitol, and had gathered in the standing space to the right and left of the main entrance of the chamber to see the end of the great Senatorial "test of endurance," looked sheepishly at each other and stole quietly toward the nearest exits. The spectators in the galleries rose by files and streamed disgustedly into the outer corridors on their way to their homes. Senators themselves by the dozen sought the seclusion of the cloakrooms and committee-rooms, and fifteen minutes later, the rumor having spread that Mr. Jones was to be followed by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Peffer, the Senate had taken on once more the dull and deserted aspect which it has worn for nineteen hours out of twenty during the monotonous and fatiguing sessions of the last thirteen

THE FIGHT ENDS TAMELY. Two hours afterward, with only a handful of spectators in the gallery, and the weary and belated Senate its own most appreciative witness, the end of the great fight was reached, tamely, ineffectively, and without any noteworthy incident. The verdict registered was, of course, the forced and reluctant submission of the majority party in the Senate to external pressure from the Executive and the country, and in this view, perhaps, it was fitting that the triumph of unconditional repeal should be recorded amid general apathy in the char and with a lack of all spectacular effect. The vote on the passage of the bill was, as said above, forty-three in the affirmative to thirtytwo in the negative-the exact majority .by which Mr. Peffer's free-coinage amendment had been rejected on Friday last. A few changes occurred on both sides, however, and slightly different political results were developed. The vote in detail was as follows:

For repeal-Messrs, Aldrich, Brice, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Faulkner, Frye. Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Hunton, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turple, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn and White of Louisiana. Total-43.

Against repeal-Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall and Wolcott. Total-32. The pairs announced were as follows: For repeal-Messrs. Allison, Chandler, Wilson, Gordon and Palmer. Against repeal-Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon; White, of California; Colquitt, Morgan and Hansborough.

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

An analysis of the vote shows that of the forty-three Senators actually voting for unconditional repeal twenty-three were Republicans and twenty Democrats. Three of the five Senators paired in favor of repeal were Republicans and two Democrats. To the total Democratic majority contributed twenty-two votes, while the Republican minority contributed twenty-six. The votes actually cast against the Voorhees bill-thirty-two in allwere given by nineteen Democrats, nine Republicans and four Populists. Three Democrats and two Republicans were paired against repeal, so that the total anti-repeal strength in the Senate-thirty-seven-was made up of twenty-two Democrats, four Populists and eleven Republicans. The final division on the

twenty-two Democrats, four Populists and eleven Republicans. The final division on the President's programme of silver legislation found the Democratic party in the Senate split into two exactly equal parts, twenty-two votes being cast for the Voorhees bill and twenty-two against it.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, who had voted for free colnage on Friday and for the revival of the Bland act on Saturday, to-day made good his promises of support to the Administration by boosting the Voorhees bill along when opposition to it could do no further harm. Mr. Faulkner, who supported nearly every substitute for the Voorhees bill but that of free colnage, also joined the repeal forces when they were safely out of the woods, swelling, with Mr. Hunton's aid, the repeal majority from seven to eleven. These two changes had the important effect, also, of striking for the first time since the balloting began an equilibrium in the majority party in the Senate, and preventing, by the creation of a tie, the reproach being cast upon the Administration that its financial policy had been repudiated on every single test by, more than half the Democrats in the Senate. But the true strength of the President's following in the "deliberative branch" should be estimated, perhaps, by subtracting from the twenty-two votes mustered to-day the names of the signers of the ill-fated Carlisle-Gorman compromise of October 21. Of the twenty-two Democratic Senators marshalled under the Administration's colors this evening, no less than fourteen, or two-thirds of all, were ready only tendays ago to abandon unconditional repeal for the miserable halfway scheme of silver inflation devised by Mr. Carlisle and the Democratic "Steering Committee"—a scheme which Mr. Gorman and its other Senatorial promoters now declare was defeated only, by the flat refused